



39. Farnsley-Moremen House

*Moorman Road at Lower River Road
Dixie Highway to Moorman Road*

This house, built by Ebenezer Christopher ca. 1820, overlooks the Ohio River where it was able to be forded at the time. Gabriel Farnsley, owner from 1828 to 1849, is credited with the house's Greek Revival detailing. In 1861, Alanson Moremen enlarged the farm to 1,500 acres, the county's largest. The house remained in the Moremen family until purchased by Jefferson County government for reuse as a historic house museum.

Preston Highway

This road, formerly the Louisville and Shepherdsville Turnpike, is part of the original Wilderness Road. This route, opened by Daniel Boone, extended from the state of Virginia to its point of termination at the Falls of the Ohio. The road crossed the Appalachians at Cumberland Gap to enter Kentucky and was the "lifeline" of Gen. George Rogers Clark's army. The Jefferson County section of road began as a buffalo trace and entered the county near Bullitts Lick, now in Bullitt County, a natural salt lick.

40. Old Louisville

Brook, Hill, Kentucky and Sixth Streets

This early suburb's principal period of construction was 1875 to 1915. Construction accelerated during the Southern Exposition held on the outskirts of the city between 1883 and 1887 on the site of present-day Central Park. St. James and Belgravia Courts were constructed on the site of the Exposition in 1890. The dominant architectural styles are Queen Anne and Richardsonian Romanesque. Many of the prominent men and women of Louisville called this neighborhood home, and most of the original grand residences remain today.



41. Confederate Monument

Third Street at Cardinal Drive

This monument was dedicated in 1895 as a reminder of the Civil War and as a focus for "Sentimental Sunday," the celebration of Robert E. Lee's birthday. The monument was designed by Michael Muldoon of Muldoon Monuments Company. The stone base is topped by a lone Confederate soldier facing north. Police Court Judge R.H. Thompson served as the model for the cast bronze statue. Guarding the base of the monument are additional Confederate soldiers at the ready.

42. J.B. Speed Art Museum

Third Street

Eastern Parkway to Third Street

The museum building was designed by architect Arthur Loomis and built in 1925-27. This classically oriented, limestone building is topped by a high entablature, and complemented by a twin-columned portico. Mrs. Hattie Speed donated the funding to construct the museum in memory of her late husband, James Breckinridge Speed.

43. University of Louisville

Eastern Parkway to Third Street

The University of Louisville, founded in 1798, moved operations in 1925 to Belknap Campus, the former site of the city's House of Refuge. The campus was designed by Frederick L. Morgan in association with Arthur Tafel, Sr. The focal point of the campus is the Administration Building, the design of which is based on the Rotunda at the University of Virginia. A replica of Rodin's "The Thinker" sits at the foot of the stairs. Entry gates and an elliptical lawn make this a stately entrance to the campus. The ashes of Louisville-native Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis are buried under the steps of the Law School.

44. Churchill Downs

700 Central Avenue

Churchill Downs was founded in 1874 as the Louisville Jockey Club by Col. Merriwether Lewis Clark on land owned by the Churchill family, his relatives. A clubhouse was completed in 1875 in time for the first running of the Kentucky Derby, with Aristides victorious. The current frame clubhouse with twin spires was designed by D.X. Murphy & Company and built in 1895-96. This National Historic Landmark hosts a spring and fall racing program and the Kentucky Derby on the first Saturday of May.